

participated to the extent of 30 percent, with the banks putting up 50 percent and the public 20 percent. Incidentally, no bonds ever were issued here.

In 1961, a new approach was made with the community itself fully participating for the first time. The response was overwhelming, the campaign going over the top with capital, labor, and the public marching side by side to victory.

This effort paved the way for the 1965 appeal and others that may follow, depending, of course, on developments. The public never has had a greater return on its money. Without the funds contributed in 1961 and in preceding appeals, the Greater Wilkes-Barre we know today would not be in existence. We owe everything we are to the rehabilitation program, sometimes known as Operation Jobs, under the leadership of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce.

Next year, we have an opportunity to duplicate the success of 1961 and its predecessors and exceed them, if possible. With a second industrial park in the making on Route 115 near the Northeastern Turnpike interchange and other development in mind, the greater the amount of money made available the better the results will be. Let's go.

Cuban Policy *Cuba*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 18, 1964

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues a significant letter which was sent recently to Secretary of State Dean Rusk by a prominent U.S. industrialist. The positive, forward-looking principles stated by John H. Mathis, president of the Lone Star Cement Corp., in his letter congratulating the Secretary for his "prompt, vigorous, and forthright response to the Castro regime's overtures for talks without preconditions" expresses views with which I fully concur.

I believe that Mr. Mathis is absolutely correct in saying that "the American people have consistently supported the utmost firmness in our Cuban policy." I believe that he is absolutely correct also in his pointed references to international lawlessness with respect to "the flagrant and insolent 'dumping' of foreign goods in this country at illegal prices." As he so incisively summed up the situation:

Only when there is a solid basis of law in international commerce can we make any important progress in the expansion of desirable foreign trade.

Four months ago I was the sponsor of a bill designed to provide additional statutory guidelines needed to clearly define "dumping" and "injury," to tighten existing loopholes and to assure fairer, more effective procedures in connection with the operation of the U.S. antidumping statute. It is from such a vantage point that I found Mr. Mathis' comments of particular interest.

In endorsing his sentiments, I am con-

fident that I am reflecting the views shared by a number of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—more than 50 of whom have introduced bills with identical provisions during this session of the Congress.

The surge of interest and concern about dumping has been evident over the past several years. For example, during the first session of this Congress, 50 Members of the House of Representatives introduced a predecessor bill. Moreover, the antidumping amendment now awaiting hearings by the Committee on Ways and Means has received not only extensive bipartisan congressional support; it has been endorsed by a broad cross section of American industry and labor.

It is now clear that the proposed legislation to provide constructive, responsible, and meaningful relief against injurious dumping cannot receive adequate consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means in the remaining days of this session. It is equally clear, in my judgment, that remedial action in this vital area of our foreign trade policy must be accorded a high priority among the unfinished business of this body. I shall press with earnestness and conviction for early hearings and enactment of sound and workable antidumping legislation in the 89th Congress.

Under unanimous consent, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the significant letter of Mr. John Mathis on the subjects of effectively combating international lawlessness and the compelling need to curb dumping. His observations underscore the importance of helping to insure the healthy expansion of legitimate foreign trade.

The letter follows:

LONE STAR CEMENT CORP.,
New York, N.Y., July 30, 1964.

HON. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I want you to know that I fully concur in and heartily congratulate you on your prompt, vigorous, and forthright response to the Castro regime's overtures for "talks without preconditions." I know I am far from alone in this, for the American people have consistently supported the utmost firmness in our Cuban policy. And speaking for our South American subsidiary companies, I wish you the utmost success in your delicate diplomatic efforts with the OAS.

As a matter of fact, and speaking now for our 25,000 shareholders and those of other corporations whose Cuban assets have been seized by the revolutionists, I feel strongly that our own preconditions are unjustly modest. As I understand it, we demand only that Soviet troops be withdrawn. It seems equally important, as a condition to any meaningful international discussion, that there be prompt and adequate compensation for private properties which the revolutionary government has seized. There is certainly no point in man-to-man discussions with unreconstructed thieves, murderers, and subversionists.

I might add that this view of international lawlessness is quite consistent with my expressed views on a related subject—the flagrant and insolent dumping of foreign goods in this country at illegal prices. This is clearly against our laws, against the intent of Congress, and against the interests of domestic capital and labor alike. It should

not be a subject of discussion, negotiation, or administrative judgment. As you said of the Castro regime's attempts to export revolution, this activity is not a subject for bargaining. It must stop.

It seems to me that only when there is a solid basis of law in international commerce can we make any important progress in the expansion of desirable foreign trade.

I am taking the liberty of expressing these opinions also, through copies of this letter to the President, to his special trade representative, and to our congressional Representatives.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. MATHIS.

The Late Senator Clair Engle

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1964

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, a cherished friend and a distinguished former colleague has departed from our midst with the passing of Senator CLAIR ENGLE, of California.

He personified the best qualities of his great State of California.

He was an able legislator, and won the admiration of his colleagues and friends during his years of service in the House.

He inspired continuing pride and respect among his former colleagues in the House as we observed his achievements and his progress as a distinguished Member of the Senate.

I knew CLAIR ENGLE as an esteemed colleague, a delightful companion, a faithful and considerate friend, and a truly gallant gentleman.

We became friends in the 80th Congress when I was a freshman Congressman and CLAIR ENGLE was a veteran of 4 years service in this body. One of the outstanding younger Members of the House, he was chosen assistant Democratic whip in that Congress. He continued to serve in this responsible post through the 84th Congress.

CLAIR ENGLE's exceptional gifts of character, mind, and ability brought him steadily increasing recognition. He was a progressive in the famous tradition of his expansive American West. As a key member and eventually chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he was the right man in the right place. With his election to the Senate in 1958, he continued his vigorous and resourceful fight for reclamation and conservation and for other progressive and humanitarian causes.

His record of dedicated service to his district, his State, and the Nation assures that he will long be remembered as a great American who gave his best in the service of his country.

We are all saddened at his death, and we shall miss him greatly. My wife and I join in expressing our sorrow and deepest sympathy to his lovely wife and other members of his family in their loss and bereavement.

A Critical Time

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 18, 1964

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, a weekly newspaper, in the 17th Congressional District, known as Park East has received wide recognition for the intelligent and constructive nature of its editorials. The editor, Mr. Morton Lawrence, has received mail from all parts of the city of New York congratulating him on the fairness and astuteness of his editorial policy.

On July 23, Park East included an editorial on the subject of racial rioting in the streets of Manhattan. Many people commented favorably about this editorial. I think that it deserves wide attention and I am therefore placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the hope that my colleagues in the Congress will take note of it.

The editorial follows:

A CRITICAL TIME

Only a saintly optimist can have any doubts that the issue of civil rights and the minority groups' aspirations for equality of opportunity will not play a major part in the forthcoming political campaign; a few politicians we know of have been frank in stating their hope of being the beneficiary of a white "backlash."

Therefore, the unfortunate incident, involving the shooting of a Wagner Junior High School student last week, and the subsequent riots, assumes much greater significance.

In regard to what happened at the school, we are of two minds. We have, in the past, objected strongly to the indiscriminate charges of police brutality when the officer sought to defend himself or preserve the peace from knife- or gun-wielding delinquents. On the other hand, we wonder if some members of the police force are not too prone to shoot from the hip, when such drastic action is not absolutely necessary. The authority to take a human life is an awesome responsibility. We, therefore, await Commissioner Murphy's promised thorough investigation of the incident.

What is more disturbing is the growing chasm between the white and black peoples in our city. We are not surprised at the statements and actions of small numbers of extremists in both camps; there are neurotics and bigots in every segment of our pluralistic society. It is the growing bitterness on the part of the vast middle groups that causes dismay and alarm.

Throughout the history of this and other countries, the struggle of the haves and the have-nots has had its bitter moments. Right in the Park East community were the draft riots of 1863, when newly arrived Irish immigrants rioted because they felt they were being exploited by the white Protestant majority.

Now, 100 years later, another newly emerging minority also seems to be "moving too fast" for the established majority—and bloodshed and ill will mark this conflict.

Perhaps one must, of necessity, be a Negro to fully understand the emotional reaction to having persons of the same race killed and their houses of worship burned in the South, and being the object of derision and resentment in the North.

What would be the reaction, for example, of a mild-mannered person of German extraction were he to know that in many areas of this country persons were being denied their rights solely because they were German, and that German-Americans were being referred to by derogatory names even in this city.

For German, substitute Catholic, Jew, Irishman, Italian, Slav, white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, or what will you, and try, if you can, to imagine your own reaction.

On the other hand, there are many white persons to whom fear of the black man has become a real matter for concern—fear of physical violence, fear of job competition, fear of the unknown, and occasionally the imaginary.

All of us who are white can consider the ravings of a Governor Wallace, and the violence of the Mississippi know-nothings as the action of a few extremists, whose words and deeds should not be held against the vast majority of the white people. However, we tend to condemn the extremist actions of a small minority of Negroes as bespeaking the thoughts and beliefs of the entire race.

As a result, resentment begets resentment, violence begets violence, and all of us, black and white, begin to look upon the other group as potential antagonists.

Unfortunately, so many of us in the white community regard the violence, the delinquency, and the crime on the part of the members of minority groups as a cultural or racial characteristic rather than as a result of ignorance, poverty, and all the other ills that are peculiar to those on the bottom of the ladder.

Again, a glance into the history of New York will show us that to those living on the lower East Side, the roving gangs of newly immigrated Italians with their feuds, crimes, and killings, were considered as natural actions of a "hot-blooded race," rather than that of a small minority of the descendants of Dante and Michelangelo. To those who lived near the West Side's "Hell's Kitchen," the Irish gangs of that era were thought of as symptomatic of their members' national origin and perhaps of their religion, rather than of the same ignorance and poverty that characterize every newly emerging minority.

All of us deplore the extremist tactics and words of many Negro leaders, but we should not let that emotional resentment obscure our rational thinking. We may privately and publicly denounce a World's Fair sit-down, but that should not in any way be a reason to deny the Negro his rights as an American citizen.

All religious and nationality groups have managed to live or work together in the Park East community with a minimum of friction. There is no reason why this should not extend to every race as well.

Park East is essentially a white community. Before we allow ourselves to give way to bigotry, let each of us say to himself, "There but for the grace of God go I."

The Middle Ground of a Midwest
Republican

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 18, 1964

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, as one who has pleaded the cause of mod-

eration in political thought and action for some time, I was especially pleased to read the position paper of CONGRESSMAN ROBERT TAFT, Jr., "The Middle Ground of a Midwest Republican," which appears in the August 22 issue of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Congressman TAFT's scholarly defense of the moderate approach in the "perpetuation and preservation of responsible individualism" provides guidelines for the role of government in meeting the complex problems of the day.

As a Midwest Republican who believes that the middle ground provides the proper climate for the calm wisdom which must prevail in this age when an unthinking decision can—literally—mean the end of all life on earth, I find this treatise by our distinguished colleague, CONGRESSMAN TAFT, all the more valuable in spelling out the proper course for now and the future.

In bringing these remarks to the attention of my colleagues, I am prompted to pay tribute to the able legislator from Ohio whose credentials are considerable as the son of "Mr. Republican," the late Robert Taft, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1939 to 1953, and as the grandson of William Howard Taft who was President of the United States from 1909 to 1913. In perpetuation of the Taft leadership in national politics, ROBERT TAFT, Jr., is presently Congressman at Large from Ohio and is a candidate for the U.S. Senate. His election in November will return the Taft influence to the U.S. Senate and give the body another moderate voice to consider issues of the day with the calm wisdom which is so necessary.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I place the article by Congressman ROBERT TAFT, of Ohio, "The Middle Ground of a Midwest Republican," in the Appendix of the RECORD:

THE MIDDLE GROUND OF A MIDWEST
REPUBLICAN

(By ROBERT TAFT, JR.)

The stampede of American political thought toward the poles of "conservatism" on the one hand and "liberalism" on the other must be halted. Rigidity at both ends of the spectrum has become a refuge for lazy minds and volatile emotions. It bars new approaches and stifles new ideas; it ignores time-taught truths. As a result, it fails to answer the questions raised by dynamic changes in human relationships.

Both the liberal tradition of applying untried concepts and the conservative tradition of relying on established tenets are essential to the continued progress—and even survival—of Western civilization. Simply pitting one against the other is a futile endeavor. Instead, the real challenge comes in making our society, founded and built with the individual as its chief concern, better able to cope with the personal, political, and philosophical problems we all must face.

Throughout our history, we Americans have taken great pride in our individualism. Necessarily, this national characteristic was rugged in nature in the early days of the Republic. Pioneers struggling to develop a new land more often than not had only themselves to rely upon and be concerned about.

But as villages grew into cities and cities into metropolises, we built a society that changed the posture of our individualism.